

summary
DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and other records

for 1958.



R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,

Byland Lodge,

Durham.

Telephone : Durham 2677.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1958.

The vital statistics are, on the whole, favourable although the infant mortality rate is higher than last year and is indeed a high figure and were it not for the small number of deaths involved thereby reducing its significance, would be a matter for concern. The high neo-natal mortality influences this rate. No convincing explanation can be adduced for the relatively large number of deaths in the neo-natal period due to " prematurity."

Notifiable infectious diseases were few, there being little remarkable about the cases which occurred except that there was some anxiety about poliomyelitis as the two cases which occurred in this District are thought to have been associated with others occurring at the same time in neighbouring districts although no connection with them could be demonstrated.

Last year in drawing attention to the fall in new cases of tuberculosis notified it was pointed out that the figures tend to fluctuate over the years and the somewhat larger figure this year should be regarded in the light of this. In the main there would appear to be a satisfactory gradual, if not regular, fall in the numbers of new cases of, and deaths from, this disease. Among a number of other important factors the vastly improved housing conditions here may be held to play their part in this.

There should be no mention of infectious diseases in a report of this nature without reference at the same time to the availability of prophylactic inoculations against them. Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis and Smallpox should all be considered in this connection.

Co-operation with other parts of the Health Service continues to be good and in particular the cordial relations maintained with medical practitioners in general and hospital practice and the County Medical Officer and his staff are most helpful.

I am glad to have this further opportunity of acknowledging gratefully your support and encouragement, and to be able again to thank the staff of the Department for their unfailing help throughout the year and the Officers of the Council for their co-operation. I am particularly indebted in this respect to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A. C. Taylor, who has been concerned with so much of the work dealt with in this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. GORDON DRUMMOND,
Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,057
Population (Registrar General's mid-year Home Population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,350
Number of inhabited houses (31st December, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
Rateable value (December, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£247,222
Estimated product of a penny rate (for the year ending 31st March, 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£896
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factors :—							
Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25
LIVE BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	612
					Male.	Female.	
Legitimate	...	299	301				
Illegitimate	...	6	6				
LIVE BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5
STILL BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Legitimate	...	4	6				
Illegitimate	...	nil.	nil.				
STILL BIRTH RATE per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.1
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	622
INFANT DEATHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Legitimate	...	8	10				
Illegitimate	...	1	1				
INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 live births—							
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.7
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	166.6
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 live births (first four weeks).	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.3
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6%
MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths during the first four weeks per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.2
DEATHS (all causes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
					Male.	Female.	
		196	135				
DEATH RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Section A—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(1) Natural and Social Conditions.

Area. 34,057 Acres. The District is composed of eighteen parishes surrounding for the most part the City of Durham and the Urban District of Brandon and Byshottles. It borders also with Lanchester, Chester-le-Street, Easington and Sedgefield Rural Districts and the Urban Districts of Hetton, Spennymoor and Crook and Willington.

Industries. Mainly Coal Mining and Agriculture.

Population. The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 34,350, an increase of 240 from 1957.

Inhabited Houses. According to the Rate Books the number of inhabited houses in the District is 10,500.

(2) Vital Statistics.

Registrar General's Area Comparability Factors.

Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25

These figures are a means of adjusting the rates for births and deaths, so that the population of the District is directly comparable with the population of England and Wales as a whole, in so far as distribution by age and sex is concerned. The adjusted rates are those to be compared with the rates for England and Wales and with the similarly adjusted rates for other areas.

Births. During the year 612 births were registered (an increase of 2 from the previous year).

The birth-rate (adjusted) of 17.5 is the same as that for 1957. The birth rate for Durham County as a whole is 18.6. The rate for England and Wales of 16.4 is the highest recorded since 1949.

Table I shows the comparison of the Live and Still Birth Rates with those for England and Wales and for the Administrative County of Durham, and Table II the figures over the past 10 years in comparison with those for England and Wales and County Durham over the same period.

Deaths. 331 deaths were registered during the year, 196 males and 135 females. The number for 1957 was 349. The death-rate (adjusted) of 12.0 is lower than that for the previous year (13.0). The rate for England and Wales is 11.7 (Tables I and II).

Individual causes of death are shown in Table III.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation accounted for 122 of the deaths registered or 37% of all deaths. In the previous year the figure was 34%.

Deaths from Cancer numbered 62, which is 18.7% of all deaths. The percentage in 1957 was 19.

The death-rate for Cancer is 1.8 per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales is 1.9.

There were 3 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis compared with 4 in the previous year. No deaths were registered from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

3. Infant Mortality.

(Deaths of children under 1 year of age) (Tables I, II and IV).

The rate for 1958 is 32.7 per 1,000 live births. This is higher than the rate of 19.7 for 1957, but is still below the mean average over the past 10 years which is 36.6.

The rate for England and Wales is 22.6. the lowest ever recorded in this country.

20 children died before reaching the age of one year, 10 of whom were less than one week old, and of this 10, 6 died from prematurity. Two died aged one week, one aged two weeks, one aged 3 weeks. Two died aged 2 months, three aged four months and the remaining one aged 10 months.

There were 18 deaths of "legitimate" children representing an infant mortality rate of 30.0 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Two illegitimate children died before reaching one year of age. This gives a rate of 166.6 infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births. (In view of the very small numbers this rate should be interpreted with caution).

The actual numbers of deaths of children under 1 year of age during the past 10 years are:—

1949	...	...	30	1954	...	...	18
1950	...	...	16	1955	...	...	14
1951	...	...	28	1956	...	...	13
1952	...	...	21	1957	...	...	12
1953	...	...	24	1958	...	...	20

These numbers should be read in conjunction with the rates given in Table II and should be borne in mind in assessing the change in the rate over the years.

Too great significance should not be attached to a single rate owing to the comparatively small numbers of deaths each year.

4. Neo-Natal Mortality. (Deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life).

There were 13 deaths of children under one month of age which represents a rate of 21.3 per 1,000 live births. There were 9 deaths in 1957 giving a rate of 14.8. The rate for England and Wales is 16.2.

5. Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death during the year. In 1957 there were none. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births is 1.6.

6. Perinatal Mortality. (Still births and children who died in the first week of life).

In 1958 there were 10 still births and 10 deaths of children under 1 week old, which gives a rate of 32.2 per 1,000 live and still births. Last year the rate was 35.2.

The perinatal mortality rate—the combined still births and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 total births—is shown in the following table, along with the infant mortality rate after the first week per 1,000 births, covering a period of 10 years and with also the rates for England and Wales and Durham County :—

		Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births.		Infant Mortality Rate—1/52—12/12 per 1,000 live births.		
		<i>Durham</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Durham</i>	<i>Durham</i>	<i>England</i>
		<i>R.D.</i>	<i>& Wales</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>R.D.</i>	<i>& Wales</i>
1949	...	46.8	38.0	43.6	35.0	17.0
1950	...	48.8	37.7	42.6	17.5	14.7
1951	...	38.1	38.1	45.0	27.0	14.3
1952	...	47.4	37.5	41.6	19.2	12.4
1953	...	43.4	37.0	39.8	18.1	12.2
1954	...	40.5	38.1	42.6	13.3	10.5
1955	...	40.9	37.6	42.0	5.4	10.3
1956	...	41.1	36.8	40.1	6.8	9.5
1957	...	35.2	36.2	39.8	8.2	9.0
1958	...	32.2	35.1	37.8	16.3	8.7
						10.3

TABLE I.

COMPARISONS OF BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1958.

	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County
	Rates	per 1,000	Population.
BIRTHS.			
Live	17.5	16.4	18.6
Still (per 1,000 live and Still births)	16.1	21.6	23.2
DEATHS.			
All causes (excluding still births)	12.0	11.7	11.3
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	0.34	0.43	0.38
Whooping Cough	—	0.00	—
Diphtheria	—	0.00	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.086	0.90	0.12
Influenza	0.086	0.05	0.04
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	0.003	0.001
Pneumonia	0.37	0.52	0.51
Coronary disease—angina pectoris	1.39	1.86	1.94
	Rates	per 1,000 live births.	
DEATHS.			
All causes (under 1 years of age)	32.7	22.6	25.4
Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—	0.004	0.57

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT FOR 1958 AND PREVIOUS YEARS. COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES AND WITH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Birth Rate per 1,000 population.			Death Rate per 1,000 population.			Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County	Durham County	
	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County								
1948	18.0	17.9	20.0	9.8	10.8	11.1	64.4	34	37	44	32	29.8	40	
1949	..	..	17.7	18.7	11.7	11.5	50.0	..	..	42	31.1	47.3	29.6
1950	..	..	15.2	15.8	10.6	11.6	11.8	..	..	33	12.4	10.9	36.7
1951	..	..	17.6	15.5	11.8	12.5	12.4	..	..	33	17.3	11.3	27.6
1952	..	..	17.3	15.3	13.0	11.3	10.9	..	..	33	11.0	9.5	26.8
1953	..	..	18.2	15.5	11.2	11.4	11.0	..	..	31	11.4	11.3	39.5
1954	..	..	16.9	15.2	13.3	11.3	11.5	..	..	31	11.3	11.2	29.9
1955	..	..	15.9	16.0	17.2	13.1	11.7	..	..	32	11.7	11.3	25.5
1956	..	..	17.0	15.6	17.8	13.0	11.7	..	..	32	11.3	11.3	24.9
1957	..	..	17.5	16.1	18.4	13.0	11.5	..	..	27	11.3	19.7	23.8
														23.1
Mean for 10 years 1948-57	17.1	15.9	18.0	12.0	11.5	11.4	34	34
1958	17.5	16.4	18.6	11.7	11.3	25	25

TABLE III.
INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

		Males.	Females	Total.
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	3	—	3
Tuberculosis—Other	...	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	1	—	1
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	...	10	6	16
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	...	10	2	12
Malignant neoplasm of breast	...	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	...	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	13	14	27
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	1	—	1
Diabetes	...	3	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	27	22	49
Coronary disease, angina	...	38	10	48
Hypertension with heart disease	...	4	8	12
Other heart disease	...	27	17	44
Other circulatory disease	...	11	7	18
Influenza	...	1	2	3
Pneumonia	...	6	7	13
Bronchitis	...	15	4	19
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	2	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	3	4	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	...	—	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	12	16	28
Motor vehicle accidents	...	1	1	2
All other accidents	...	2	2	4
Suicide	...	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war	...	—	—	—
Total (all causes)	...	196	135	331

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1958.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.		1-2 weeks.		2-3 weeks.		3-4 weeks.		Total under 1 month.		1-3 months.		3-6 months.		6-9 months.		9-12 months.		Total.	
	1 week.	1 week.	2	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prematurity ..	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Broncho-pneumonia ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	10	2	1	1	1	14	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	20

Section B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BYLAND LODGE, HAWTHORN TERRACE,
DURHAM.

Telephone : Durham 2677.

Medical Officer of
Health ...

... R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B.
D.P.H.

Also Medical Officer of Health—City of
Durham, Urban District of
Brandon and Byshottles. Assistant
County Medical Officer,
County Durham.

Chief Public Health
Inspector ...

... A. C. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I..

Public Health Inspectors W. C. BREWER, M.R.S.H.,
Dip.P.H.H.

A. R. MOORHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I.,
M.R.S.H.

The Public Health Inspectors possess the Diploma of the
Royal Institute of Public Health and the Certificate for the
Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

During the year Mr. Moorhouse was successful in gaining
the Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
Rodent Officer Mr. J. BRADLEY.

Health Office.

Chief Clerk Mr. A. WILSON.

Clerk Typist Miss T. MALCOLM.

2. Laboratory Services.

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Department of Pathology.
- (ii) Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle.
- (iii) County Analyst, Shire Hall, Durham.

3. General Medical Services.

Durham County Executive Council, 20, New Elvet, Durham.
Fourteen medical practitioners in general practice in the
District reside within it, and an approximately equal number,
living elsewhere, have part of their practices within it.

4. Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.

Headquarters : Benfield Road, Newcastle, 6.

Durham Hospital Management Committee, Dryburn Hospital,
Durham.

(a) *General.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) County Hospital, Durham.
- (iii) Crossgate Hospital, Durham (Long Stay).

(b) *Maternity.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital.

(c) *Infectious.*

- (i) Chester-le-Street Isolation Hospital.
- (ii) Langley Park Isolation Hospital (Emergency Fever Reserve).

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street.
- (iii) Chest Clinic, Earl's House Hospital, Durham.
- (iv) Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, Havlock Hospital Sunderland.

(e) *Mental.*

- (i) Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield.
- (ii) Aycliffe Hospital.
- (iii) Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.
- (iv) Earl's House Hospital, Durham.

(f) *Pre-Convalescent.*

Brandon Hospital

(g) *Venereal Disease Clinic.*

County Hospital, Durham.

5. **Health Services Provided by Durham County Council.**

(a) *School Health Service.*

There are 31 schools in the District and 2 Central Kitchens of the School Meals Service.

(b) *Ambulance Service.*

In an emergency any responsible person may summon an ambulance by telephone by asking to be connected to the nearest ambulance control (no telephone number need be given).

The Ambulance Control is situated at County Ambulance Headquarters, Framwellgate Moor (but the Parish of Rainton is served from Wheatley Hill Control).

(c) *Health Visiting.*

There are four Health Visitors and the Student Health Visitors cover one of the areas.

(d) *Home Nursing.*

Nine Nurses are engaged in this work.

(e) *Domiciliary Midwifery.*

Eight Midwives reside and practise in the District and a further four practise who reside outside it.

(f) *Domestic Help.*

Domestic Help is provided for households where it is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, lying-in, mentally defective, aged or a child not over school age.

(g) *Vaccination and Immunisation.*

(h) *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*

(i) *Child Welfare Centres—*

Belmont—Kepier Crescent.

Coxhoe—Social and Literary Institute.

Durham—14, Old Elvet.

Sherburn Hill—Miners' Welfare Hall.

(ii) *Artificial Sunlight Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(iii) *Birth Control Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(iv) *Post Natal Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(i) *Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.*

Under this Section nursing equipment can be provided for sick persons and invalid chairs are available.

(j) Welfare Services.

Residential accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them. Services are also provided for Blind Persons and other Handicapped Persons.

(k) Mental Health.

6. National Assistance Acts 1948 and 1951.

No action was taken during the year involving Section 47 relating to removal of persons in need of urgent care and attention.

7. Domiciliary Laundry Service for Old People.

This is a service, operated by the Local Authority and the British Red Cross Society, which was commenced during 1957 with the aim of helping elderly sick people in the area. It was felt that in many cases, old people who were ill had their admission to hospital expedited, or their discharge from hospital delayed, because of adverse home conditions, or because of the burden of nursing them at home. Especially in cases of incontinence one of the heaviest tasks in home care is that of the patient's laundry.

Briefly the scheme operates as follows. The articles are collected from the households concerned twice weekly by the British Red Cross Society Ambulance and conveyed to Crossgate Hospital Laundry. When laundered they are returned similarly when another batch is being collected. The Home Helps co-operate (where they are in attendance) by helping to prepare the articles for collection and where necessary "rough sluicing" them.

Those eligible are old people who are ill or disabled. The inclusion of any case is decided by a member of the Hospital Staff and the Medical Officer of Health acting in conjunction and the patient's family doctor is consulted. Articles dealt with are defined as "bed-linen and sleeping attire", but these terms are given a fairly wide interpretation.

It was thought that the number of households to be dealt with at any one time would be small, and this has been proved correct in practice. To begin with an upper limit of ten was set although later this was raised to twenty. By the end of 1958 there were fourteen households participating (there were seven at the end of 1957).

They were situated in Durham City and in Durham Rural District. The Mileage covered on each day of operation was about 25, the round taking about 2 hours.

Recommendations for inclusion come usually from the family doctor, hospital Almoner or Domestic Help Organiser.

The success of such a scheme is difficult to measure. It is thought to have saved hospital beds, although to what extent cannot be estimated. There were households where Home Help could be discontinued once the laundry was being dealt with and in others would have been required if it had not been for the laundry service. Certainly recipients are most grateful and in some cases recognise the part it plays in enabling them to continue to live at home. There is no doubt about its success as an exercise in co-operation, all the members of the Hospital Authority who were involved, and of the British Red Cross Society have sought to ensure that any difficulty which arose would be overcome and every assistance required has been given by the family doctors. The Home Help Service has, of course, been closely concerned and helped throughout.

Section C.—1. Water Supply.

The Durham County Water Board provides a piped water supply of good quality to most of the District, the properties served being connected directly to the public water mains, there being no stand-pipes.

There are 10 other supplies throughout the District to properties mainly spring or well sources, in some cases collected to reservoirs, although in one instance there is roof collection of rain water.

Water Samples.

Where "unsatisfactory" and "suspicious" samples were obtained action was taken which resulted in improvement except in one case of a spring supply where the occupants of the houses served were advised to boil the water to be consumed.

2. Sewerage.

The following details have been kindly given by the Surveyor, Mr. K. G. Miller.

(a) *Coxhoe and Bowburn Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

Approval has been given for Stage I of the scheme, i.e. extension to Bowburn Sewage Disposal Works and Sewerage system to cater for the new development, but the Council has made representations to the Ministry that on grounds of economy sanction should be given for the whole of the scheme. An informal inquiry was held on 13th February, 1951, and the estimated cost of the scheme is £163,420.

(b) *Belmont Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

An informal inquiry was held on 30th April, 1958. The original estimated cost was revised from £92,900 to £110,383. 4s. 0d.

(c) *Kimblesworth Sewerage and Reconstruction of Plawsworth Sewage Disposal Works.*

This is a joint scheme with Chester-le-Street Rural District Council and the estimated cost is £26,350. 0s. 0d.

Schemes for Sewage and Sewerage Disposal Works at Witton Gilbert and Bearpark have been prepared and are ready for submission to the Ministry, the estimated cost being respectively £24,168 and £45,520.

3. Atmospheric Pollution.

This Rural District is subject to atmospheric pollution from industrial and domestic sources, in common with so many other areas and this atmospheric pollution doubtless affects health to some extent both directly and indirectly, for example, the effect of smoke in the atmosphere in cutting down sunlight is particularly unfortunate in these latitudes and there is much ill health due to respiratory diseases many of which are aggravated by irritants in smoke and by dust. However, in general, such effects pass unnoticed by most people and only when there occurs some unusual and severe pollution incident is attention focussed on the matter.

In the month of May further strong complaints were received about dust nuisance from the Dolomite quarries and works at Coxhoe. This dust arose from the tipping of the very fine dust from the dust extraction plant, being the result of wind dispersal. The same problem had arisen during the previous year. Its amelioration posed many difficult technical problems but nevertheless assurances were received from the Company by October as to measures which would be adopted which it was hoped would solve them, and in fact by the end of the year no further major trouble had occurred.

Measurement of dust deposition by atmospheric deposit gauges which had been discontinued in 1957 following the installation of the dust extraction plant was recommenced in view of this further, and quite unexpected development.

TABLE V.

WATER SUPPLY—RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Parish.	Classification.				Total.
	(1) Highly Satis- factory.	(2) Satis- factory.	(3) Sus- picious.	(4) Unsatis- factory.	
Brancepeth	12	1	2	9	24
Coxhoe	1	—	—	—	1
Croxdale	1	—	—	—	1
Framwellgate Moor	2	—	—	—	2
Kelloe	2	—	—	—	2
Quarrington Hill ..	2	—	1	1	4
Sherburn	1	—	—	—	1
West Rainton ..	1	—	—	—	1
Witton Gilbert ..	—	1	—	2	3
	22	2	3	12	39

Section C.**4. Sanitary Inspection.**

Below is a summary of work done in the Public Health Inspector's Department.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

		No. of inspections.	No. of informal notices served	No. of statutory notices served	Defects remedied after notice
Housing :—					
Public Health and Housing Acts	...	1153	80	2	84
Overcrowding	...	61	4	—	11
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
Insufficient „	...	1	1	2	3
Defective „	...	4	2	3	5
Drainage	...	106	16	—	16
Water supply	...	59	3	—	3
Food premises	...	79	—	—	—
Shops Act	...	203	—	—	—
Dairies	...	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses :—					
Public	...	—	—	—	—
Private	...	1402	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc.	...	21	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	...	29	—	—	—
Factories and workshops	...	31	1	—	1
Keeping of Animals	...	2	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	...	518	464	4	439
Offensive accumulations	...	5	3	—	3
Smoke nuisances	...	11	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	...	176	—	—	—
Dirty Houses	...	38	1	—	1
Deposits of Refuse	...	—	—	—	—
		3899	575	11	566

Ashpit-privies converted into waterclosets	...	...	1
Ash-closets converted into waterclosets	...	...	6
Total number of waterclosets in District	...	...	12,070
Total number of ashclosets in District	...	...	309
Total number of ashpit-privies in District	...	...	20

Disinfection.

Disinfection by means of liquid disinfectants was carried out in houses where infectious disease was notified. During the year 99 houses were disinfected.

Closet Accommodation.

7 conversions to water-carriage system were carried out. At the end of the year there were 10,121 houses out of a total of 10,500 on the water-carriage system which represents approximately 96.4%.

There were 309 ash-closets and 20 ash-pit privies, the majority of which were in houses scheduled for clearance and demolition and houses in outlying parts of the District with no sewage facilities.

41 ash-closets and ash-pit privies were demolished during the year.

The total number of privy conversions carried out since the war is 487.

The comment made in previous years on this matter still applies, namely, that it need hardly be said that whenever possible ash-closets and ash-pit privies should be replaced by a more modern system. It is incongruous, for example, to find them adjacent to fine Council housing estates in which every house has water-borne sanitation, and where their existence seems doubly offensive and dangerous by comparison, and indeed, may detract to some extent from the good conditions provided in the housing estate. As the numbers given above indicate, good progress has continued to be made although it will be difficult to maintain, as many of those which are left present special problems.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

The collection of refuse was carried out each week by direct labour in all Parishes with the exception of outlying farms which were let on contract to the several occupiers.

A fleet of 9 Karrier Refuse Collecting Vehicles with a complement of 9 driver-filers and 27 labourer-filers was employed in the collection and disposal of refuse.

Approximately 10,486 houses were dealt with by direct labour and 14 by contract.

At each of the refuse tips rented by the Council the tipping was controlled.

Trade refuse was removed from Factories and Canteens and various shops on a rechargeable basis.

5. Rodent Control.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries two maintenance treatments at the Council's Sewers and Sewage Works were carried out during the year.

Inspections were made at 41 properties (apart from Council houses) owned by the Council and treatments were given with satisfactory results.

191 dwelling houses were visited, 133 of which were found to be infested with rats and 58 with mice. There were no major infestations. Treatments were carried out free of charge.

22 business premises were found to be infested, 13 with rats and 9 with mice. Treatments were given on a rechargeable basis.

One agricultural property was treated for rats.

Table VI shows a summary of the properties inspected and treated during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1959.

6. Salvage.

Sales of waste paper increased 3 ton 19 cwt. over the previous year with a corresponding increase in receipts of £18. 14s. 0d.

Scrap metal sales were less by 6 ton 6 cwt. (£31).

The total sales for scrap materials (other than waste paper) were down by £127. This was accounted for by a reduction in sales and also a reduction in the selling prices.

Total receipts were reduced from £943. 3s. 3d. to £834. 11s. 5d.

As from 1st December, 1958, the Council resolved to reduce the baling charges for waste paper from £1. 15s. 0d. to £1 per ton.

Details of sales, bonus to workmen and balance to the Council are shown below :—

Material	Weights.				Receipts.			Expenses.	
	T.	C.	Qr.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
Waste Paper	39	2	0	0	301	12	10		—
Scrap Metal	22	15	3	0	142	14	6		—
Alloy	15	0	12		60	8	7		—
Brass	4	2	11		35	17	10		—
Lead	5	1	20		15	9	4		—
Copper	7	1	18		41	3	7		—
Wool	14	3	11		65	13	9		—
Rags	10	2	1	0	171	0	0		—
Other Materials	2	3	0			11	0		—
Baling Charges								61	6 9
Bonus to Workmen :									
Waste Paper								144	3 8
Scrap, etc.								319	15 1
Balance to Council...								309	5 11
Totals ...	74	14	0	16	834	11	5	834	11 5

TABLE VI.

 PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
 REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1959.

	Type of Property.				Total.
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses.	All Other.	Agri-cultural.	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	41	10500	1400	283	11941
Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	—	191	—	—	191
(b) survey	41	—	22	2	63
(c) otherwise	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	—	—	—	—	—
Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats —Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	41	133	13	1	187
(b) Mice —Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	—	58	9	—	67
Number of infested properties (in section IV) treated by the L.A.	41	191	22	1	254
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	—	—	—	—	—
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out		None			

Section D.—Housing.

The Council continued its Housing Programme during the year, 90 houses were completed making a post-war total of 2,975 (172 houses were completed in 1957).

Table VII gives details of the sizes and disposition of Council houses completed in 1958, and also for the post-war period.

(a) Houses completed in 1958.

Area—Parish	Bedrooms				Temp. Prefab.	Perm. Prefab.	Airey.	Total.	Total.
	1	2	3	4					
Western— Framwellgate Moor	10	6	6	—	—	—	—	22	22
Eastern— Belmont	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Leamside	..	..	14	8	—	—	—	10	22
Southern— Bowburn	18	6	4	—	—	—	—	28	36
Quarrington Hill	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	8	8
Total	30	32	28	—	—	—	—	90	90

(b) Total Post War Council Houses completed.

Fifty-five houses were built by private owners during the year.

61 houses were made fit as a result of informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

As a result of formal action 22 houses were made fit by the owners and 1 by the Council in default.

14 demolition orders were made making a post-war total of 690. Four properties were subject to Closing Orders.

8 houses, subject to demolition orders, were demolished and 82 persons were displaced. 31 houses, subject to Clearance Orders, were demolished and 99 persons displaced from them.

Overcrowding.

6 new cases of overcrowding were revealed during the year. 11 families (comprising 67 persons) living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused.

At the end of the year the known number of overcrowded houses was 42 (at the end of 1957 it was 47).

Rehousing.

28 families were rehoused from houses subject to demolition order, 34 families from premises subject to clearance order and 6 from houses subject to closing order.

The Council's scheme for rehousing includes provision for priority to be given to families in which there is a case of pulmonary tuberculosis and the Medical Officer of Health represents that re-housing would be beneficial. This is governed by a requirement of residential qualification of one year. 2 families were rehoused under this category during the year (there were 6 in the previous year).

The scheme has again proved easy to apply throughout the year and undoubtedly it is a most beneficial provision in this disease where the relationship with housing conditions is considered to be close.

Occasionally priority in rehousing is sought on other medical grounds. This is a difficult matter, improved housing conditions would obviously be of benefit to any family but the number of cases of illness in which rehousing could *clearly* be shown to influence recovery or adaptation to an extent which would justify an absolute priority on these grounds is small. There were, in fact, none in 1958, as in the previous year.

The first pair of the Council's two-bedroomed bungalows designed specifically for physically handicapped persons were completed and occupied during the year. They are situated at

Belmont. Their principal features are that they have no steps, their design is such that a wheel-chair can be used indoors and the kitchen and bathroom are modified for easy use by a disabled person. They are well situated, too, on flat ground near shops.

Alterations to Houses.

There is a scheme in operation whereby alterations may be effected in any house in which there lives a disabled person, alterations which will enable that person more easily to overcome the disability.

Examples are, the provision of extra handrails to staircases, ramps in place of steps in houses in which there is a wheelchair, fixed handrails besides baths and waterclosets. These alterations are paid for, in approved cases, by the County Council. During 1958 the Surveyor to this Council, Mr. K. G. Miller, carried out on this basis alterations to five Council houses.

Section E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) (i) There are 187 food premises in the District and also 9 food factories.

The food premises may be classified into the following types of business :—

Grocers	...	...	113
Fish Fryers	...	...	29 (including 1 mobile van.)
Butchers	...	...	20
Bakers	...	...	6
Fruiterers	...	...	3
Snack Bars	...	...	3
Colliery Canteens	...	...	6
Factory Canteens	...	...	3
School Kitchens	...	...	4

The food factories comprise :—

Sausage Manufacture	5
Bakeries	3
Meat Preparation	1

(ii) The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is 141, by type as follows :—

Ice Cream	...	...	92
Fish Frying	...	...	29
Meat Preparation	...	...	20

There is one dairy registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.

(iii) During the year 79 visits of inspection were made to the registered food premises.

(iv) The Public Health Inspectors continued to tender advice especially at food factories and canteens.

(v) The disposal of condemned food surrendered is by burial in the Council's refuse tips, where tipping is controlled.

(vi) There were no special inspections of condemned food during the year.

(vii) Ice-cream is not manufactured in this District, sales being entirely of products which are manufactured elsewhere and are mainly prepacked.

(b) Registration was granted to the owner of one premises for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

The following quantities of unwholesome food were condemned and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	44 tins.
Ham	...	...	...	...	35 ,,
Chicken	...	...	...	...	11 ,,
Tongue	...	...	...	...	14 ,,
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	37 ,,
Pork	...	...	...	...	38 ,,
Steak	...	...	...	...	16 ,,
Fish	...	...	...	...	25 ,,
Soups	...	...	...	...	6 ,,
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	184 ,,
Fruit	...	...	...	...	146 ,,
Rice	...	...	...	...	2 ,,
Milk	...	...	...	...	10 ,,
Dried Apricots	...	...	...	...	27½ lb.
Apples	...	...	...	...	16 ,,
New Potatoes	...	...	...	...	309 ,,
(c) Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	39
Samples condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...	12
Seizures of unwholesome food	...	...	...	...	111

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS 1924-1952.

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	1679	124	5	3488	880	—
Number inspected	1679	124	5	3325	859	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ..	460	39	—	4	8	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	27.4	31.5	—	0.1	0.8	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ..	50	12	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	3	9.7	—	—	0.2	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

100% of the bovines killed were inspected.

95.6% of the Sheep and Lambs were inspected.

97.9% of the Pigs were inspected.

There are 20 licensed Private Slaughter houses in the District and no Public Slaughter Houses.

Section F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.

There were 78 notifications compared with 47 in the previous year. 7 cases were admitted to hospital and no deaths occurred from the disease.

Whooping Cough.

There was a drop in the number of cases notified from 67 in 1957 to 40, only one being under 1 year of age as compared with 6 in the previous year.

Immunisation against the disease may be obtained from general medical practitioners and Local Health Authority Clinics. It may be in the form of a combined injection against diphtheria also. Whooping Cough is recognised as a most distressing condition and one which may be even dangerous in its potential for causing lasting effects in the form of residual respiratory disease, especially when it occurs in very young children and every effort should be made therefore to protect against it.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis, in a girl aged 11 years, was notified but after investigation in hospital she was found not to be suffering from the disease.

There were two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis, both occurring in the month of October but not, as far as could be ascertained, related cases although they formed two cases of an outbreak of 14 which occurred at about that time in this and the neighbouring Districts of Durham and Brandon. In the circumstances of this outbreak the decision was taken to suspend temporarily vaccination against poliomyelitis and after consultation the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon decided to discontinue for a period operations for tonsils and adenoids. Both cases were boys, one aged 3 years and the other 6 years. One lived at Bearpark, the other in Framwellgate Moor. Both made a good recovery. Neither had been immunised against the disease.

During the year vaccination against poliomyelitis, which had commenced in 1956, was continued on an increasing scale. The following table indicates the groups included and gives the position at the end of the year in this *Area* (Durham Rural, City of Durham and Urban District of Brandon and Byshottles).

	No. vaccinated With TWO injections.	No. who had received only ONE injection, 31.12.58.	No. of applicants awaiting vaccination, 31.12.58.
Children born in years 1943-1958 ..	3,680	842	1,386
Young persons born in years 1933- 1942	1	5	97
Expectant Mothers	83	26	7
General Practitioners and their families	3	}	—
Ambulance Staff and their families	4		—
Hospital Staff ; medical students and their families	346	}	5
Total	4,117		1,495

Measles.

Only 22 cases of measles were notified (the lowest on record) compared with 964 in the previous year which was by far the highest number of notifications received during any one year since measles became notifiable in September, 1939. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

Again, for the fourth consecutive year, there were no notifications of diphtheria.

The position in the previous 10 years was :—

		Notifications.	Deaths.
1948	...	14	0
1949	...	18	1
1950	...	4	1
1951	...	1	0
1952	...	3	0
1953	...	2	0
1954	...	2	0
1955	...	0	0
1956	...	0	0
1957	...	0	0

Again it must be repeated that it should be clearly understood that absence of cases does not constitute grounds for discontinuing immunisation against diphtheria. The reverse may be the case, the population, receiving no stimulus to immunity from natural sources, is the more susceptible to the effects of importation of the disease into the District, an eventuality which may occur at any time.

There were 79 cases of diphtheria notified in England and Wales during the year (40 in 1957). There were 8 deaths (6 in 1957).

The tables of diphtheria immunisation figures show that records were received of 310 children under the age of 5 years having received full course of primary immunisation during the year, compared with 290 in 1957.

1,145 children under the age of 5 had completed a full course of immunisation by 31st December, 1958 (Table VIII). It is calculated that this figure represents only about 46% of the children eligible. This is a low figure.

The County Medical Officer of Health arranges that propaganda leaflets drawing attention to the need for children to be protected against smallpox, whooping cough and diphtheria are sent to parents by post when their children attain the age of three months. Further propaganda regarding immunisation against diphtheria is despatched when children are one year old and again at four years, nine months. All such propaganda gives details of the facilities available for vaccination and immunisation.

Acute Pneumonia.

There were 15 notifications compared with 23 in 1957.

There were 13 deaths attributed to pneumonia (23 in 1957).

Dysentery.

The 18 cases notified were all of the Sonne variety and the number includes 13 which occurred as an outbreak of initial sudden onset in a hospital accommodating mentally retarded children. The origin of this outbreak probably lies in the fact that the hospital is really an annexe of another in another District and cases are transferred between the two. The parent hospital had the condition occurring on several occasions previously and in view of the great difficulty in eliminating the carrier state in this disease, particularly when it occurs in a closed community of this nature, the likelihood is that a carrier was responsible. The cases varied in their severity but all responded to treatment. Immediate measures were taken to lessen opportunities for transmission and, in the circumstances, all the children were given prophylactic drug treatment.

The other 5 cases were all unrelated and in all no source of the infection was traced.

Paratyphoid Fever.

During 1958 there were, as in 1957, no cases of paratyphoid fever notified.

Food Poisoning.

There were no cases notified during the year (4 in the previous year).

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There was one case of puerperal pyrexia notified.

Tuberculosis.

19 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received during the year 9 being males and 10 females. This compares with 15 during 1957.

The following figures indicate the position in the previous 10 years :—

New Cases of Tuberculosis Notified.

			Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary.
1948	...	...	23	17
1949	...	...	31	7
1950	...	...	47	11
1951	...	...	37	13
1952	...	...	41	10
1953	...	...	32	2
1954	...	...	20	3
1955	...	...	38	9
1956	...	...	25	6
1957	...	...	15	2
<hr/>				
Average for 10 years				
1948-1957 ...				
<hr/>				
1958	...	...	19	1

There were 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and none from Non-pulmonary.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

				<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>
1948	...	...	...	7	3
1949	...	...	...	12	8
1950	...	...	...	15	1
1951	...	...	...	14	4
1952	...	...	...	12	0
1953	...	...	...	8	0
1954	...	...	...	5	1
1955	...	...	...	8	2
1956	...	...	...	4	2
1957	...	...	...	4	1
<hr/>					
Average for 10 years					
1948-1957 ...					
<hr/>					
1958	...	...	...	3	0

Considering the figures over the years there seems little doubt now of the continued fall in numbers of both new cases and deaths.

B.C.G. Vaccination of Schoolchildren.

For the second successive year B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis of 13 year old schoolchildren was carried out in this District, the following table showing the numbers involved. It is good that the acceptance rate rose slightly from 67% on the previous occasion and interesting that the proportion of reactors to the tuberculin test was the same as that in 1957.

<i>Number of Parental Consents Requested.</i>	<i>Accepted B.C.G. No.</i>	<i>Accepted B.C.G. % No.</i>	<i>Mantoux Number Tested.</i>	<i>Mantoux No. Tested. Negative.</i>	<i>Test % Negative.</i>	<i>Number given B.C.G.</i>
331	226	68	198	133	63	135

TABLE VIII.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1958.

Live Births registered.		Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31.12.58.		Records received during the year of full courses of Primary immunisation.		Records received during the year of reinforcing injections.	
1957	1958	Under 5	5—15	Under 5	5—15	Total	0—15
610	612	1145	3096	319	15	334	136

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF IMMUNISATION AT
ANY TIME UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

TABLE IX.
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER
DISEASES.

Notifications of Infectious Disease were received as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic		Acute Poliomyelitis Non-paralytic		Measles.		Diphtheria.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified, all ages	M. 35	F. 43	M. 24	F. 16	M. 2	F. 1	M. —	F. —	M. 17	F. 5	M. —	F. —
Final numbers after correc- tion. Yrs.												
0—1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
1—2	5	3	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
2—4	7	13	5	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
5—9	21	25	10	5	1	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
10—14	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages) ..	35	43	24	16	2	—	—	—	17	5	—	—

	Acute pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Small-pox.	Acute Encephalitis	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Para-typhoid Fever.	Food Poison-ing.	Meningo-coccal infection	Puer-peral Pyrexia.	Ophthal-mia Neona-torum.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Original Notifications ..	6 9	7 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —
Final numbers after correction ..										
Yrs.	0—5 ..	1	1	1	4	10	—	—	—	—
	5—14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—44 ..	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
	45—64 ..	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
	65 and ov.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	6 9	7 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —

TABLE X.

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Durham R.D.	England	Durham
		& Wales.	County
	Per 1, 000 Popu	lation.	
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected).			
Dysentery	0.52	0.84	0.77
Scarlet Fever	2.25	0.86	0.81
Whooping Cough	1.10	0.72	1.51
Diphtheria	—	0.002	0.001
Measles	0.64	5.52	2.67
Meningococcal Infection	—	0.02	0.02
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	0.03	0.04
Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-paralytic	—	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	0.004	0.004
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	0.003	0.002
Erysipelas	0.03	0.07	0.04
Acute encephalitis—infective	—	0.004	0.001
Acute encephalitis—post infective	—	0.002	0.003
Acute Pneumonia	0.44	0.49	0.49
Food Poisoning	—	0.19	0.02
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	—	0.58	0.60
Non-respiratory	—	0.07	0.09

TABLE XI.
TUBERCULOSIS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MORTALITY RATES.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate per 1,000 population—0.09.
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate per 1,000 pop.—Nil.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1958.

Ages.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0— 1 year ...	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	2	1	—	—
5—10 years ...	—	—	—	—
10—15 years ...	—	—	1	—
15—20 years ...	—	2	—	—
20—25 years ...	1	—	—	—
25—35 years ...	1	4	—	—
35—45 years ...	2	2	—	—
45—65 years ...	2	1	—	—
65 years and over ...	1	—	—	—
	9	10	1	—

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1958—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
31st December, 1957 ..	94	106	26	25	120	131
31st December, 1958 ..	93	98	23	24	116	122

Section G.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c. line No.	No. on Register.	Number of.			M/c. line No.
			Inspec-tions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.	
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .. .	1	3	—	—	—	1
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority .. .	2	72	31	1	—	2
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) .. .	3	16	—	—	—	3
Total .. .	—	91	31	1	—	3

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	M/c. line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of prosec- utions	M/c line No.		
		Found	Reme- died	Referred					
				To HM Inspec -tor	ByHM Inspec -tor				
Want of Cleanliness ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Overcrowding	5	—	—	—	—	—	5		
Unreasonable temperature ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	6		
Inadequate ventilation ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	7		
Ineffective floor drainage ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8		
Sanitary conveniences :—									
(a) insufficient ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	9		
(b) unsuitable/defective ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	10		
(c) not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11		
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)	12	1	1	—	—	—	12		
Total		1	1	—	—	—			

